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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/685,616	10/14/2003	Steven I. Carlson	FSP0031	5092
29586	7590	08/10/2005	EXAMINER	
FSP LLC 112 W 37TH ST. VANCOUVER, WA 98660			LOFTIN, CELESTE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/685,616	CARLSON, STEVEN I.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Celeste L. Loftin	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claim 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, 16-18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by **Smith U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**.

Regarding claim 1, Smith discloses a method comprising:

obtaining location information for a caller during establishment of a call to a called party (the MSC sends the location information) (**paragraph [0025]**);

converting the location information to voice information (if the mobile station is analog the information is sent in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0025]**); and

announcing the voice information to the called party (the MSC sends the location information and if the mobile station is analog the information is sent in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0025]**).

Regarding claim 2, Smith discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising:

obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (the HRL contains a location register that stores location information) **(paragraph [0021]);**

providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (IP) (the MSC has a message generator that sends out the location information in a voice announcement) **(paragraph [0026]); and**

the IP converting the location information to the voice information (the MSC utilizes the message generator embodied in it and sends out the location in a voice announcement **(paragraph [0026]).**

Regarding claim 3, Smith discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising:

forming a connection between the called party and an intelligent peripheral (IP) (MSC-1) **(see Fig. 5 elements 63, 66);**

the IP announcing the voice information over the connection between the called party and the IP (the MSC uses the message generator to send the location info in a vice announcement) **(paragraph [0026] page 3); and**

forming a connection between the called party and a calling party **(see Fig. 5 elements 63, 66, 67, and 68,).**

Regarding claim 6, Smith discloses a method comprising:

obtaining location information for a called party during establishment of a call to the called party (the MSC sends the location information) **(paragraph [0025]);**

converting the location information to voice information; and announcing the voice information to a calling party (the MSC sends the location information and if the

mobile station is analog the information is sent in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0025]**).

Regarding claim 7, Smith discloses the method of claim 6, further comprising:
obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (the HRL contains a location register that stores location information)

(**paragraph [0021]**);

providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (IP) (the MSC uses the message generator to send the location info in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0026]**); and

the IP converting the location information to the voice information (the MSC utilizes the message generator embodied in it and sends out the location in a voice announcement (**paragraph [0026]**)).

Regarding claim 8, Smith discloses the method of claim 6, further comprising:
forming a connection between the calling party and an intelligent peripheral (IP) (MSC-2) (**see Fig. 5 elements 69, 71 and 68**);

the IP announcing the voice information over the connection between the calling party and the IP (the MSC uses the message generator to send the location info in a vice announcement) (**paragraph [0026] page 3**); and

forming a connection between the calling party and the called party (**see Fig. 5 elements 63, 66, 67, 71 and 68**).

Regarding claim 11, Smith discloses a network comprising:
a switch (MSC) (**paragraph [0033]**);

at least one network element to track the locations of wireless devices that interact with the network (the MSC utilizes the function of converting a location to a geographic name and returning it to the subscriber) **(paragraph [0026] page 3)**; and

at least one network element to convert location information for a wireless device obtained from the at least one network element to track locations to a voice announcement, and to interact with the switch to provide the announcement to at least one of a calling wireless device and a called wireless device (the MSC utilizes a message generator to convert location information into a voice announcement) **(paragraph [0026] page 3)**.

Regarding claim 12, Smith discloses the network of claim 11, the at least one network element to track the locations of wireless devices that interact with the network comprising: a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC) (HRL contains a location register that stores location information for subscriber's mobile station) **(paragraph [0021])**.

Regarding claim 13, Smith discloses the network of claim 11, the at least one network element to convert location information for a wireless device obtained from the at least one network element to track locations to a voice announcement (HRL contains a location register that stores location information for subscriber's mobile station) **(paragraph [0021])**, and to interact with the switch to provide the announcement to at least one of a calling wireless device and a called wireless device, comprising:

an Intelligent Peripheral (IP) (the MSC sends the location information and if the mobile station is analog the information is sent in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0025]**).

Regarding claim 16, Smith discloses a network element comprising:
a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) (**figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**);

at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC and the signaling mechanism in **figure 1** can be considered a port) (**Figure 1 elements 14 and 23**); and

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) (**figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025]**) that, when applied to

the processor, results in converting location information for a wireless device to a voice announcement, and interacting via the at least one port with a switch to provide the announcement to at least one of a calling wireless device and a called wireless device (the HLR returns a reference number to the MSC which uses the lookup table and the message generator to send out the location in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0027]**).

Regarding claim 18, Smith discloses a network element comprising:
a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism)) (**figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**);

at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC and the signaling mechanism in **figure 1** can be considered a port) (**Figure 1 elements 14 and 23**); and

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) (**figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025]**) that, when applied to the processor, results in becoming involved in the establishment of a call, obtaining via the at least one port location information for a caller from a network element that provides location information, and providing via the at least one port the location information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the caller's location to a called wireless device (the HLR returns a reference number to the MSC which uses the lookup table and the message generator to send out the location in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0027]**).

Regarding claim 20, Smith discloses a network element comprising:

a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) (**figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**);

at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC and the signaling mechanism in **figure 1** can be considered a port); and

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) (**figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025]**) that, when applied to the processor, results in becoming

involved in the establishment of a call, obtaining via the at least one port location information for a called party from a network element that provides location information, and providing via the at least one port the location information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the called party's location to a calling wireless device (the HLR returns a reference number to the MSC which uses the lookup table and the message generator to send out the location in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0027]**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 4,5,9,10,14,15, 17,19, and 21 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Smith, U.S. Patent (09/764,696)**, in view of **Park, U.S. Patent (06,434,126)**.

Regarding claim 4, Smith discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising:
converting the location information to the voice information; and
announcing the voice information to the called party (the MSC sends the location information and if the mobile station is analog the information is sent in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0025]**). Smith fails to disclose obtaining name information

for the caller, converting the name information for the calling party to voice information and announcing the voice information to the called party.

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining name information (identification of an origination subscriber) (**col.3 lines 29-30**), converting the name information to voice information and announcing the voice information to the called party (reads on the termination subscriber can hear the identification of the originating subscriber) (**col.3 lines 29-30**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information and converts it into voice information that is announced to the called party. Motivation for the modification is to provide the user with a more convenient and secure service.

Regarding claim 5, Smith discloses the method of claim 4 but fails to disclose obtaining the name information using Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP).

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining the name information using CNAP (reads on the present invention consists of the conventional calling name presentation service) (**col. 3 lines 22-23**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information using CNAP. Motivation for the modification is use a service that allows one to display identification.

Regarding claim 9, Smith discloses the method of claim 6, further comprising: converting the location information to the voice information; and announcing the voice information to the calling party (the MSC sends the location information and if the

mobile station is analog the information is sent in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0025]**) but fails to disclose obtaining name information for the called party; converting the name information to voice information and announcing it to the calling party.

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining name information (identification), converting it to voice information and announcing it to the calling party (reads on the termination subscriber can hear the identification) (**col.3 lines 29-30**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information and converts it into voice information that is announced to the calling party. Motivation for the modification is to provide the user with a more convenient and secure service.

Regarding claim 10, the method of claim 9, but fails to disclose obtaining the name information using Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP).

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining the name information using CNAP (reads on the present invention consists of the conventional calling name presentation service) (**col. 3 lines 22-23**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information using CNAP. Motivation for the modification is use a service that allows one to display identification.

Regarding claim 14, Smith discloses the network of claim 11, further comprising at least one network element (the MSC utilizes the function of converting a

location to a geographic name and returning it to the subscriber) to obtaining information corresponding to at least one of the calling wireless device and a called wireless device (**paragraph [0026] page 3**); and at least one network element to provide the announcement of the location information to the voice announcement (the MSC sends the location information and if the mobile station is analog the information is sent in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0025]**). Smith fails to obtain name information and provide the announcement of the name information to the voice announcement.

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining name information (i.e. identification) (**col. 3 lines 30**) corresponding and provides the announcement of the name information to the voice announcement (reads on the termination subscriber can hear the identification) (**col. 3 lines 52-54**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information and converts it into voice information that is announced to the calling party. Motivation for the modification is to provide the user with a more convenient and secure service.

Regarding claim 15, Smith discloses the network of claim 14, further comprising: the at least one network element (the MSC utilizes the function of converting a location to a geographic name and returning it to the subscriber) (**paragraph [0026] page 3**). Smith fails to disclose obtaining name information further comprising: a Line Information Database (LIDB).

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses obtaining name information (i.e. identification) (**col. 3 line 30**) further comprising: a Line Information Database (LIDB) (i.e. HLR, for this network element an embodiment of an LIDB could be an HLR) (**col. 12 line 48**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a network element, comprised of a LIDB, to obtain name information. Motivation for the modification is to provide a function that will return a corresponding name when the SCP provides the called number.

Regarding claim 17, Smith discloses the network element of claim 16, further comprising:

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) (**figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025]**) that, when applied to a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) (**figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**); results in converting location information for a wireless device to a voice announcement (the HLR returns a reference number to the MSC which uses the lookup table and the message generator to send out the location in a voice announcement) (**paragraph [0027]**) but fails to disclose converting name information for a wireless device to a voice announcement.

In a similar field of endeavor, Park discloses converting name information (i.e. identification) (**col. 3 line 30**) for a wireless device (i.e. mobile station) (**col. 3 line 5**) to a voice announcement (the audio the identification) (**col. 4 line 60**).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information and converts it into voice information that is announced to the calling party. Motivation for the modification is to provide the user with a more convenient and secure service.

Regarding claim 19, Smith discloses the network element of claim 16, further comprising:

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) (**figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025]**) that, when applied to a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) (**figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**), results in obtaining via the at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC and the signaling mechanism in **figure 1** can be considered a port); information for the caller from a network element (the MSC utilizes the function of converting a location to a geographic name and returning it to the subscriber) (**paragraph [0026] page 3**) and creates a voice announcement of the callers location to a called wireless device but fails to disclose obtaining name information for the caller from a network element that provides a name service, and providing via the at least one port the name information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the name information and the caller's location to a called wireless device.

In similar endeavor, Park discloses obtaining name information (i.e. identification) **(col.3 line 30)** for the caller from a network element that provides a name service (i.e. Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP)) **(col.3 line 29)** and providing name information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the name information to a called wireless device (reads on audio the identification) **(col.3 line 53)**.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information from a network element that provides CNAP and creates voice announcement to the called party. Motivation for the modification is to provide the user with a more convenient and secure service.

Regarding claim 21, Smith discloses the network element of claim 16, further comprising:

logic (this could be the process the signaling mechanism performs) **(figure 2 and paragraphs [0023], [0024], and [0025])** that, when applied to a processor (i.e. Signaling Mechanism) **(figure 1 element 14 and paragraph [0022]**, results in obtaining via the at least one port (a port can be defined as a connection point therefore, the connection between the MSC and the signaling mechanism in **figure 1** can be considered a port) information for the called party from a network element (the MSC utilizes the function of converting a location to a geographic name and returning it to the subscriber) **(paragraph [0026] page 3)** and creates a voice announcement of the called party's location to a called wireless device but

fails to disclose the information as name information for the called party from a network that provides a name service, and providing via the at least one port the name information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the name information to a calling wireless device (paragraphs [0022], [0026], and [0027] FIG 1).

In similar endeavor, Park discloses obtaining name information (i.e. identification) (col.3 line 30) for the called party from a network element that provides a name service (i.e. Calling Name Address Presentation (CNAP)) (col.3 line 29) and providing name information to a network element that creates a voice announcement of the name information to a called wireless device (reads on audio the identification) (col.3 line 53)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Smith to include a method that obtains name information from a network element that provides CNAP and creates voice announcement to the calling party. Motivation for the modification is to provide the user with a more convenient and secure service.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Celeste L. Loftin whose telephone number is 571-272-2842. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone

Art Unit: 2686

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CL


J. K. CONTEE
SENIOR EXAMINER